

# THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 18

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1865.

NO. 21.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday,  
A. G. HODGES & CO.  
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable  
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly  
Commonwealth, will be liberal as in any of the  
newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT

OF THE

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE  
INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1865.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock  
is..... \$100,000 00  
The amount of capital stock paid up  
is..... 70,000 00

ASSETS.

Third, Loans secured by deed of  
trust, first lien of record, on real  
estate in the city and county of St.  
Louis, per schedule..... 189,045 15  
Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, se-  
cured by deed of trust on real es-  
tate..... 11,100 00

200,145 15

Loans on policies in force, bearing  
six per cent. interest..... 174,820 23

9,425 69

Stock bonds subject to call at sixty  
days notice, approved personal  
security..... 18,900 00

17,855 49

Premiums due on Policies in hands  
of Agents and others awaiting re-  
turns.....

Amounts due from Agents not in-  
cluded in above..... 1,604 45

Claims on deposits in Banks and in  
Offices..... 5,998 46

Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (home  
offices and agencies..... 1,814 09

411 00

Missouri defense warrants..... 12 80

Total amount of all assets of the  
Company, except future premiums  
receivable..... \$430,990 36

LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year,  
or added to policies..... 4,425 80

59,012 85

Present value of dividends to be re-  
deemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or  
added to policies.....

40,412 88

Unmatured interest on bonds and  
notes due the Company to reduce  
them to present value.....

Claims on two notes resisted by the  
Company, because of violation and  
forfeiture \$7,000.

No other claims or liabilities, except  
the liability on policies in force,  
insuring in the aggregate \$3,857,  
990 00.

STATE OF MISSOURI,  
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby,  
Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance  
Company, being severally sworn, deposed and say,  
and each for himself says, that they forswear a  
full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of  
the said Company—that the said Insurance Com-  
pany is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUN-  
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS  
of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated,  
of which the principal part of that invested  
in real estate security, is upon uninhabited  
property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth  
double the amount of said principal loans, and  
that the above described investments, nor any  
part thereof, are made for the benefit of any in-  
dividual exercising authority in the management  
of the said Company, nor for any other person or  
persons whatever; and that they are the above  
described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life  
Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILLI, President.

(Signed) WM. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned  
Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county, In  
testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand  
and affixed my official seal this sixth day of March,  
Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.

(Signed) A. C. BERNONDT, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,  
FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY. That ALBERT G.  
HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life  
Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frank-  
fort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the  
statements and exhibits required by the provi-  
sions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate  
Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," ap-  
proved March 3, 1865; and it having been shown  
to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said  
Company is possessed of an actual capital of at  
least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as  
required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges,  
as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and per-  
mitted to take risks and transact business of in-  
surance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of  
one year from the date hereof. But this license  
may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to  
the undersigned that since the filing of the state-  
ments above referred to, the available capital of  
said Company has been reduced below one hun-  
dred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand  
day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued prompt-  
ly by A. G. HODGES, Agent  
Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—sw—329.

USE DAWES'  
LIQUID BLUE,  
The Cheapest and Best Article Used for  
BLUING CLOTHES:  
FOR SALE BY  
BUGGISTS & GROCERS  
July 14, 1865-3m\*

Fair Warning!

All persons owing or having debts in their pos-  
session are hereby notified to keep them confined  
upon their premises for sixty days from the date,  
under penalty of twenty dollars fine and the loss  
of the sum so found running at large.

July 11—2m\* G. W. GWYN, Mayor.

MISCELLANY.

ANSWER QUICKLY.

"Answer quickly." It was written  
in a sort of breathless way;  
Postscript of a woman's letter—

All the truth she dared to say.  
There her little hand had trembled,  
There my heart responsive thrilled,  
All the truth was well dissembled,  
Calmly traced and coldly willed.

"Answer quickly." Tiny jewel  
That flushed fingers dropped in haste;  
Rather mischievously than fingers,  
Very careful not to waste,  
Yet I love them cold and cruel  
As they sometimes try to be,  
And I thank them for the jewel  
That they gave impulsively.

"Answer quickly." I remember  
Of the letter this one thought—  
All that proved thou was not perfect  
In the art of saying naught.

What care I for splendid diction?

Know that language is my toy,  
And the pretty phrase of fiction  
Doth not bring me grief nor joy.

"Answer quickly." Dainty tyrant!

I shall answer, as I choose;

Little desots should be careful  
To grasp weapons they can use.

When the sceptre is too heavy,  
Leave it for a stronger hand;

Lips whose power to plead is perfect  
Need no accent of command.

"Answer quickly." Woman! woman!

One low whisper of thy heart  
Overawes and overreaches

All the scheming of thine art.

Thou need'st never grope thro' shadows  
Guiding reason to a mark,

For thy starry impulse leads thee  
To thy purpose thro' the dark.

"Answer quickly." I do answer,  
Not with studied elegance,

But, as I would have thee ever,

With a warm and breathing sense.

Be what thy true heart would make thee,

Earnest, trustful, womanly;

Fear not that I shall mistake thee,

Quickly, quickly, answer me.

BESSIE WOODFORD'S ROMANCE!

An English Story.

(Concluded.)

The next morning my father had a letter from Mr. Sharpe, saying that, owing to unforeseen circumstances, he should be unable to come, but would send his partner, who he could truly say, was fully competent to do what would be required of him; he furthermore added that we might expect him that evening. Owing to some oversight, the partner's name had not been mentioned.

That evening, as I was coming down stairs from dressing, my father called me into his room, a circumstance so unusual that it rather startled me, and I was still more alarmed when I looked at his face, and saw that it was deathly white, save a crimson spot on each cheek, while the hand I held was hot and burning.

"Are you ill, dear father?" I asked anxiously, for I now began to feel very uneasy.

"That is what I wish to speak to you about," he replied; "I fear I have caught this fever that is going about. I have felt it coming on sometime."

"Oh, why don't you speak before?" I exclaimed, in terror. "You know it is very dangerous; scores of people are dying; let me send for a physician directly."

I would have rushed off at the moment, but my father detained me.

"Nonsense!" said he, "do not alarm yourself, but listen to me. Your mother will not be in the drawing-room this evening, therefore she need know nothing about it. You can tell Mr. Sharpe's partner that I am confined to my room with a bad head-ache (which is perfectly true,) and then in the morning I must send off somehow or other.

My first step was to give my mother her breakfast, and break the news to her gently, keeping back as much as possible that would worry her. She bore it better than I expected; perhaps her weak state deadened her senses. She said little, but asked me to read to her. I complied, and in an hour left her dozing. Then I went to the sick room, sent Walter down to breakfast, and afterwards for a walk. When he returned, I went in search of a nurse, but was unable to procure one, as all the nurses were hired beforehand; other women were tending their own families, and the rest were terrified almost out of their senses.

Towards the evening my father was delirious, and before morning it was as much as Walter and Mr. Golding, the doctor's assistant, could do to keep him in bed. This delirium continued for several days, until one morning he fell into a deep sleep, from which he did not wake for many hours. When he did, he fixed his eyes intently on me and attempted to take my hand, but failed from weakness.

"How is this?" he said, feebly. "I cannot move my hand."

"You have been very ill, dear father," I replied; "you are better now, but you must not speak."

"Who is that?" he asked, glancing at Walter.

"A friend, father, who heard you were ill, and has been tending you," I replied.

"How is your mother?" was his next inquiry.

"Better," I replied; "she has been up a little to day. Dr. Bowditch says she is getting on very nicely now, but pray, dear father, do not talk any more."

He complied, and after taking the draught I gave him he again slept. Thus he continued for some time longer, only waking to take the medicines given him, and then sleeping again.

By and by, however, he got better more rapidly; but if it was hard work for him when he was ill, how far harder in his convalescence, when his naturally irritable temper was rendered doubly so by weakness. He would ask for things twenty times before it was possible to get them, and then not care for them when brought, the things that were worst for him would he insist upon having or doing, and nearly fretted himself into a fever again when they were refused—all this, and much more, any one knows who has nursed an irritable invalid. Walter, however, bore it most patiently, and his forbearance soon began to have a good effect, for my father was less querulous when he was present, and sometimes restrained his fits of irritation.

"Oh, Walter, low could you!" I exclaimed, and then I buried my face in my hands.

He waited until I was more composed, and then said gravely, "I would willingly have spared us both the pain. I tried to get off coming, but could not. We have met; we know our duty—let us do it."

This was said almost sternly; but it had the effect of completely calming me, and making me feel ashamed of my weakness.

"Forgive my folly," I said, holding out my hand; but it was such a surprise. Mr. Sharpe forgot to mention your name in his letter, and I have had much to trouble me lately."

"Poor child!" is said, half in his old cowering tones; but then suddenly recollecting himself, he turned away abruptly, and began making some commonplace remarks, in the coarsest possible tone. This continued until I was vexingly distract, when fortunately Miss Fond and the dinner were announced together.

CHAPTER IV.

The evening passed off quietly until towards ed-time, when we were astonished by the appearance of a body of domestics, who entered, looking excited and frightened.

IT had come to their knowledge that there was fever in the house, and they resolved to leave it immediately.

In vain I reasoned, argued, expostulated and entreated; so before midnight we were left with only one old servant, who vowed she would stick by us, as she expressed it, "through thick and thin."

The next proceeding was to inform Walter Ashton of our plight, which I did.

"It will be quite safe to remain in the house to-night, Mr. Ashton," I continued; "and you can go early in the morning."

"I shall not leave," he said, quietly.

"Oh, Walter, you must!" I cried, in terror of his being ill also. "What should I do if you were to catch the fever?"

"Do not fear," said he cheerfully. "I have been too much used to being among sickness of all kinds to fear infection."

I said no more, for I knew of old that when he made up his mind to do a thing he would, and that nothing could turn him.

"Now, will you take my advice, Miss Woodford, and go to bed?" he said.

"Bessie" said my father.

"Yes, father," I immediately answered.

"What are you crying for?" he asked.

"Nothing," I replied.

"Don't tell me that," said he. "People do not often cry for nothing, and you are not of the pining sort. What is it?"

How could I tell him how my thoughts had flown back to the happy time of last Christmas? I could not.

At this moment a knock at the door was most opportunely heard, and Walter entered; so, much relieved, I made a hasty exit, and ran down to the dining-room. I sat there a long time, and then Walter came.

"Bessie" said my father.

"I started—he had never called me by that name since he came. He approached the fireplace, and stood with his elbow on the mantelshelf, looking down on me. At last he spoke.

"Do you still care for me enough to keep the promise you made when you were staying at H—?"

"Do not speak

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

TUESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 12, 1865

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.  
Interesting Letter from General Sherman.]

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.,  
September 1, 1865.]

Mr. D. M. Martin, of Jackson county, this State, gives me permission to transcribe for publication the following interesting letter from Major General W. T. Sherman, written to Mr. Martin. It is a valuable link in the chain of history which has grown out of the war, coming, as it does, from one of the brightest stars in the Union galaxy:

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. OF THE  
MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD,  
NEAR ATLANTA, GA., August 10, 1864.]

Daniel M. Martin, Sand Mountain:

MY DEAR FRIEND—When in Larkins-ville, last winter, I inquired after you, and could get no positive answer. I wish you had sent me your letter of January 22— which I have just received—for I could have made you feel at ease at once. Indeed do I well remember our old times about Bellefonte, and the ride we took to the corn-mills and the little farm where I admired the handsome colt and tried to buy it. Time has worn on, and you are now an old man, in want and suffering, and I, also, no longer young, but leading a hostile army on the very road. I came when I left Bellefonte, and, at this moment, pouring into Atlanta the dread missiles of war, seeking the lives of its people. And yet, I am the same William Tecumseh Sherman you knew in 1844, with as warm a heart as ever, and anxious that peace and plenty shall prevail in this land, and, to prove it, I defy Jeff Davis, Gen. Lee, or Gen. Hood, to make the sacrifice for peace that I will, personally and officially.

I will to-day lay down my powder and my honor—already won—will strip myself naked, and my wife and child stark naked in the world as we came, and begin life anew, if the people of the South will but cease the war, elect their members of Congress, and let them settle, by argument and reason, the questions growing out of slavery, instead of trying to divide our country into two angry halves, to quarrel and fight to the end of time. Our country can not be divided by an east and west line, and must be one, and, if we must fight, let us fight it out now, and not bequeath it to our children. I was never a politician, but resigned from the army and lived in California till 1857, when I came back with my wife and three children, who wanted to be near home—Mr. Ewing's not Mr. Corwin's—but I had the old army so ground in my composition that civil suits were too tame, and I accepted an offer as President of the Louisiana Military Academy. Therefore at the time of Lincoln's election, I was at Alexandria, on Red River.

I saw, and you must have seen, that the Southern politicians wanted to bring about secession—separation. They could have elected Mr. Douglas, but they so managed that Lincoln's election was made certain, and after they had accomplished this, was it honest or fair for them to allege it as a cause of war? Did not Mr. Breckinridge as Vice President, in his seat declare Mr. Lincoln the lawfully elected President of the United States? Was it ever pretended the President was our government? Don't you know that Congress makes laws, the Supreme Court judges them, and the President only executes them? Don't you know that Mr. Lincoln, of himself, could not take away your rights? Now, I was in Louisiana, and while the planters and mechanics and industrious people were happy and prosperous, the politicians and busy-bodies were scheming and plotting, and got the Legislature to pass an ordinance of secession, which was submitted to the people, who voted against it—yet the politicians voted the State out, proceeded to take possession of the United States Mint, the forts, the arsenals—and tore down our flag and insulted it. That, too, before Mr. Lincoln had got to Washington. I saw these things, and begged Bragg and Beauregard and Gov. Moore, and a host of personal friends, to beware. In that was high treason. But they answered: The North was made up of mean manufacturers, of traders, of farmers, who would not fight. The people of the North never dreamed of interfering with the slaves or property of the South. They simply voted, as they had a right to do, and they could not understand why the people of the South should begin to take possession of the United States forts and arsenals till our Government had done something wrong—something oppressive. The South began the war. You know it, I, and millions of others living at the South, know it, but the people of the North, were as innocent of it as your little grandchildren. Even after forts had been taken, public arms stolen from our arsenals and distributed among the angry militia, the brave and honest free-men of the great North could not realize the fact, and did not, until Beauregard began to fire upon a garrison of United States troops, in a fort built by the common treasury of the whole country. Then, as by a mighty upheaval, the people rose and began to think of war, and not until then.

I resigned my post in Louisiana in March, 1861, because of the public act on the part of the State in seizing the United States Arsenal at Baton Rouge and went to St. Louis, where I readily got lucrative employment, hoping that some change would yet avert war. But it came, and I, and all of military education, had to choose. I repeat, that then, now, I had as much love for the honest people of the South, as any man living. Had they remained true to the country, I would have resisted, even with arms, any attack upon their rights, even their slave rights. But when, as a people, they tore down our old flag, and spit upon it, and called us cowards, and dared us to the contest, then I took up arms to maintain the integrity of our country, and punish the men who challenged us to the conflict. Is this not a true picture? Suppose the North had patiently submitted, what would have been the verdict of history and the world? Nothing else but that the North was craven and coward. Will you say the North is craven and coward now?

AN HONEST SOLDIER.—A letter has just been received by the Paymaster General, postmarked at Cincinnati, Ohio, but without date or signature, and nothing to indicate where the writer is, unless it may be the postmark. This letter contained a \$100 greenback, which the writer says is that much more than he is entitled to. He says he made out his account against the Government, and placed it in the hands of a paymaster, who collected it and sent it to him. Upon making a second calculation, he discovered the mistake and inclosed the \$100 to the Paymaster General. The money will be returned to the Treasury, as the Paymaster General does not know what paymaster to credit it to.

should not sink into infamy and worse than Mexican anarchy by the act of Southern politicians, who care no more for you, or such as you, than they care for Hottentots. I have never underrated the magnitude of this war, for I know the size of the South, and the difficulty of operating in it. But I also know that the Northern races have, ever since the war began, had more patience and perseverance than the Southern races. And so will it be now; we will persevere to the end. All mankind shall recognize in us a brave and stubborn race, not to be deterred by the magnitude of the danger. Only three years have passed, and that is but a minute in a nation's life, and see where we are. Where are the haughty planters of Louisiana, who compared our hard-working, intelligent whites of the North—with their negroes?

The defeats we have sustained have hardly made a pause in our course, and the vaunted braves of Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, &c., instead of walking through-shod over the freemen of the North, are engaged in stealing horses and robbing poor old people for a living, while our armies now tread in every Southern State, and your biggest armies in Virginia and Georgia lie behind forts, and dare not come out and fight us cowards of the North, who have come five hundred miles into their country to accept the challenge.

But, my dear old friend, I have bored you too much. My handwriting is not plain, but you have time to study it out and, as you can understand, I have a great deal of writing to do, and it must be done in a hurry. Think of what I have written. Talk it over with your neighbors, and ask yourselves if, in your trials and tribulations, you have suffered more from the Union soldiery than you would had you built your barn where lightning was sure to burn or tear it down. Their course has provoked the punishment of an indignant God and Government. I care not a straw for negroes. The moment the master rebels the *nigger* is *free*, of course, for he is a slave only by law, and the law broken, he is *free*. I command in all Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. The paper I endorse will be of service to you.

Love to Mrs. Martin.  
[Signed.] W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen.

This letter, in its plain, unvarnished style, breathes a pure patriotism, which is refreshing to all loyal men. Moreover, it discloses the distinguished General's inner life more than any thing yet published. TENNIS.

## Meeting of Rebel Bondholders.

NEW YORK, September 4.

The agents for rebel bondholders in London have issued the following call: "A meeting of bondholders will be held on Monday, the 4th day of September next, to consider their altered position now that the Government of the United States has become the *de facto* Government of the Confederate States, if deemed expedient to appoint a committee to collect rights and interest, and generally to take such steps as may be thought advisable. Communication from *bona fide* bondholders may in the meantime be made to the undersigned."

"TERRELL, CHAMBERLAIN & BLAKE, Solicitor for Bondholders."

Commenting upon this the London Star of the 23d, says: "There is not in international law one shred of authority to support the idea, that the rightful government is bound to assume debts which were contracted to aid in its own destruction. The doctrine is so manifestly absurd that it only requires to be stated to be its own refutation. Confederate bondholders are not debtors to the late southern government. If they were, they might perhaps, find some theory of law which would absolve them from the disagreeable duty of paying. They are unfortunately creditors, and their debtor has disappeared, leaving no effects which are not claimed by a creditor having preference. The United States government claim all cotton, all ships, all money, all stores of confederates in neutral countries, as well as the South. The Stonewall has already been given up to them by Spain. The Shenandoah will be given up by any country in whose harbor she seeks refuge. They claim all cotton and funds of the Confederate Government now in the country. If such questions come before a court of law in England, the judges cannot look favorably upon the claims of bondholders in connection with the loan entered into in contravention of the Queen's proclamation."

## Trying to Fan a Flame.

The London Times fancies its sees trouble brewing in the United States about Mexico, as it does not like the United States or France, it takes to putting us on the shoulder by way of encouraging a fight. The French Emperor set the doctrine at defiance, it says, and we must either let it pass, or resent it at the cost of war. The Times is a very bad political prophet, for it allows its feelings and desires to govern its predictions. We do not think its conclusions in respect to Mexico are correct. We need not rush into war, nor yet let the Monroe doctrine slide. The Monroe doctrine has a good stout constitution naturally, and can stand a few years without nursing or dying from neglect. It is because it has too much natural vigor to be killed, that its enemies are more apprehensive of its future than they are of its present, as robust as it is now. We should not understand why the people of the South should begin to take possession of the United States forts and arsenals till our Government had done something wrong—something oppressive. The South began the war. You know it, I, and millions of others living at the South, know it, but the people of the North, were as innocent of it as your little grandchildren. Even after forts had been taken, public arms stolen from our arsenals and distributed among the angry militia, the brave and honest free-men of the great North could not realize the fact, and did not, until Beauregard began to fire upon a garrison of United States troops, in a fort built by the common treasury of the whole country. Then, as by a mighty upheaval, the people rose and began to think of war, and not until then.

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## Freedmen's Affairs.

A communication has been received at the Freedmen's Bureau, from Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Assistant Commissioner for Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina, dated August 26, from Chattanooga, Tennessee, in reference to freedmen's affairs in Tennessee. He states that it has been his constant effort to break up all contraband camps in his district, and encourage freedmen to seek labor in the cities and towns, and he has been measurably successful. He has broken up every contraband camp in East Tennessee, and at this date not one hundred colored people, at and eastward from Chattanooga, are drawing rations from the Government. In this region he found fifty whites to one colored person subsisting off the Government. The camp at Huntsville and Tunnel Hill will be immediately broken up. Those at Gallatin and Henderson are closed. Colored people who came into East Tennessee from North Carolina are returning to their old homes. The Legislature of Tennessee, at its approaching session, it is expected will concede the right to colored citizens to prosecute in civil courts and give testimony in all courts. The desire on the part of the colored people to be educated is indeed marvelous; they literally hunger and thirst for knowledge, and in many places are themselves contributing liberally for the support of schools. At Greenville, the home of President Johnson, his colored neighbors have raised sixty dollars per month to pay teachers. The suspension of the bureaus' agencies will discourage many, both white and black, who have found its offices of material benefit to both classes.—*Cin. Times.*

## Democratic Developments.

We have noticed of late persistent efforts on the part of the democrats, especially of the eastern states, to revive the doctrine of state rights, in a manner almost as injurious to the interests and even the stability of the Government, as in its application to the principle of secession by the leaders of the late rebellion. This latest form of secession is presented to the public in the shape of an agitation in favor of taxing United States bonds. Should the rebel states, and every state cursed with a copperhead legislature, succeed in putting such a principle as this in operation, how long would it take to bring the country to the condition to which the rebellion would have reduced it? The principle of taxation of United States bonds by states would be as injurious to the interests of the country as the success of the rebellion. It would, in fact, be the financial suicide of the nation.

In a somewhat remote English church-yard may be seen the following curious epitaph:

He as was has gone from us;  
So we all must go to us.

It is remarkable that every political movement set on foot by the democratic party since the commencement of the war has been in the interest of the rebellion—Whatever the rebels advocated they approved. Whatever the rebels opposed they denounced. It is evident that nothing could please the rebels better than to give them the right to tax the bonds which furnished the means for crushing out their treason. Had they that right, in twenty days after it had been conceded to them not a single United States security would be in existence in any State over which they had control.

But there is another part to this programme. There is a large rebel debt in existence. Most of this is, of course, held by rebels in the rebel States. But it has been asserted, also, that large amounts of it are held by leading northern democrats of financial and political prominence. However this may be, we notice that this debt, in the shape of bonds and circulating notes, is being rapidly purchased by speculators and others at the south. The holders of this debt, like those of the famous Texas scrip, could afford to throw away millions to secure its payment from the United States treasury.

The democratic party favor the taxation of United States bonds by States. Let us see how they will stand on this question of the assumption of the rebel debt. Previous to the close of the war many of their journals proposed as a means of peace the assumption of this very debt. Are they still of the same mind? We would like to hear from The Chicago Times on this highly-interesting question. That journal has published articles denouncing the federal debt, and proposing its repudiation. But we do not remember to have read a line in its columns in denunciation of this projected assumption of the debt of Jefferson Davis. —*Chicago Republican.*

## Literary Men in Public Life.

The new British Parliament will contain an unusual number of men who have gained distinction in the literary world. Mr. Gladstone, who may be considered on the whole, its foremost member, has written several books, beginning with a work on Church and State, when he was a young man, which had the honor of being hand-somely cut up in one of Lord Macaulay's vigorous critiques, and ending with an elaborate work on Homer. The novels of Bulwer and Disraeli have made their names more famous than any of their political achievements are likely to do. Among the other old members of literary repute who have been re-elected, may be mentioned A. W. Kingslake, the brilliant author of "Eothen" and the "History of the Crimean War." A. H. Layard, famous for his Nineveh explorations; Sir George Bowyer, author of "Commentaries on the Modern Civil Law"; Sir Roundell Palmer, Edward Baines, William E. Baxter, Charles Buxton, J. F. Maguire and several others. This literary cohort will be strongly reinforced among the new members. There is John Stuart Mill, who probably stands at the head of living English thinkers, and whose published works are very numerous. There is Thomas Hughes, whose "Tom Brown" books have won for him the kindest regards of the rising generation, both in England and in this country. There are Mr. Olliff, who was in this country as the Secretary of Lord Elgin, and whose books of travel have been widely read; Mr. Forsyth, author of an excellent "Life of Cicero," recently published; Mr. Faust, a blind man, but an able writer and lecturer on political economy; Mr. Torrens, author of a life of Sheil, the Irish orator; and two or three others of respectable standing as literary men.

AN HONEST SOLDIER.—A letter has just been received by the Paymaster General, postmarked at Cincinnati, Ohio, but without date or signature, and nothing to indicate where the writer is, unless it may be the postmark. This letter contained a \$100 greenback, which the writer says is that much more than he is entitled to. He says he made out his account against the Government, and placed it in the hands of a paymaster, who collected it and sent it to him. Upon making a second calculation, he discovered the mistake and inclosed the \$100 to the Paymaster General. The money will be returned to the Treasury, as the Paymaster General does not know what paymaster to credit it to.

Gen. Steedman has issued an order, stating that he has been informed that firearms are being distributed over the State of Georgia, in the hands of designing men, and directing that all such arms be turned over to the Provost Marshal without delay. At the same time the Provost Marshals shall seize all they can find, and arrest the parties having them. It appears that Gen. Steedman's information was of a most important character, threatening "another task himself." —*Phil. Ledger.*

## Items in General.

A anecdote is told of the Bishop of Exeter, England. The scene is a church in Torquay; the Bishop is present, but not officiating, and he sits with the congregation. The officiating clergymen ventures too often to ears polite the phrase "Eat and drink their own damnation." He reads it "damnation." A voice is heard energetically exclaiming "damnation!" The whole church is startled. But it is not a profane epithet they hear, it is voice of the Bishop in rebuke of the officiating minister.

The story is told of a recently deceased Parisian that, perceiving one day, after a heavy fall of rain, a very well-dressed young woman standing at the edge of the side pavement of the Boulevard, and evidently much perplexed as to the best method of traversing the sea of mud before her, he gallantly advanced, took her up in his arms, and carried her across dry-shod. The lady made no objection to the mode of transit, but, on being set down, expressed her gratitude as follows: "Sir, you are an insolent fellow!" Thereupon M. Bouchet immediately repaired the wrong by again transporting her, with the same precautions, to the very spot where he had first met her, and took his leave with a profound salutation.

G. W. Belding, Esq., of London, England, a native of Lamoille county, Vt., has agreed to give one thousand dollars a year for the purpose of paying the tuition of children who have lost a father in the defense of the country in the late war. The schools at Johnson, Morrisville and Stowe are those designated for the attendance of such schools.

Paris lived for some days upon the wondrous spider who stole a gentleman's shirt button, and it was so good an imitation of a fly in enamel that the spider only discovered the cheat when, by dint of great labor, he had carried it to his web, and found it too hard to crack.

During the exercises at the breaking of the ground for the commencement of the Lynchburg and Tennessee Railroad at Lynchburg, a clergyman solemnly and slowly read a manuscript prayer. At its conclusion an old negro man, who had been resting with one foot on his spade and his arms on the handle, looking intently in the chaplain's face, straightened himself up and remarked very audibly: "Well, I reckon dat's first time de Lord's ever been writ to on de subject of railroads."

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Large fields of cotton are growing in California—over one hundred acres in one field looking well. The State of California offers a bounty of \$3,000 for the first one hundred acres of cotton; also \$3,000 for the first one hundred bales of three hundred pounds each. Over \$100,000 is given by the State for the encouragement of agriculture in the raising of various products.

Many of the farmers around Petersburg will not plough up their lands for fear of striking unexploded shells.

No distribution of the rewards offered for the capture of Booth and his associates and Jeff Davis has yet been made. The subject is still under consideration by Judge Holt, who is expected to make a report soon.

The bankers of Salt Lake City have decided to issue their certificates of deposit in sums of \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 each, payable in exchange, and receivable by each other on deposit the same as currency. The reason assigned for this position is the scarcity of greenbacks, and greenbacks are scarce because no one will risk them by state, owing to the disordered state of the Indian mind on the plains.

The Homer Iliad is the classical name of a lively and uncompromising Union paper, started in the town of Homer, Louisiana.

Col. Thomas, the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Mississippi, reports that out of 346,000 freedmen in that State, only 3,000 are subsisted by the Government. The colored colonies and farms are doing finely. The more intelligent Mississippians are represented as willing to assist in developing the new order of things.

One thousand persons were added to the population of Great Falls, New Hampshire, in three weeks, by the influx of factory operatives. There are 519 steamers, with a tonnage of 515,055, engaged in the coasting trade with New York city.

The Courier des Saone et Loire says: "Sepulchral news reaches us from Autun. The grave-diggers have struck! The people of Autun must not, therefore, die, unless they wish their bodies to remain unburied."

In Ralls county

# THE COMMONWEALTH

FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 12, 1865

Reading matter will be found on each page of our paper to-day. The Fenian address on the fourth page is of great interest.

## Review of News.

The California election took place on the 6th. The principal counties return Union men to the legislature. In San Francisco seven "People's" candidates and seven Democrats were elected. The interest of the contest centred on choosing men who would select a proper successor to Senator McDougal.

It is reported that Col. Benton in his acceptance of the gubernatorial nomination of the so-called Iowa "soldiers" convention, will declare that he is a Republican, and that negro suffrage is the only point at issue in the contest.

A minority report, favoring negro suffrage, was tabled by the late Wisconsin Union Convention.

Gen. Kilpatrick is to take the stump in New Jersey for the Union ticket in that State. Why do not the Conservatives raise their usual howl of "military interference?"

The Grand Jury have found twelve indictments against E. B. Ketchum, the great New York swindler, charging him with larceny and forgery.

A correction in the pension laws, as heretofore frequently published, has been made. Pensioners to get \$20 per month must have lost a hand and foot, instead of a hand or foot, as incorrectly stated in some papers.

A temporary treaty has been effected with the Apache, Comanche and Kiowa tribes, by the terms of which the savages agree to cease hostilities against frontier settlers and travelers on the Santa Fe route, and to hold a council with commissioners from the United States Government, at Bluff creek, on the 4th prox.

Francis W. Pickens, of South Carolina, has made application for pardon.

The rebels Stephens and Reagan have written letters from Fort Warren, urging that the negro element of the population of the South, in view of its present and prospective importance, be treated with a proper degree of consideration.

The Provisional Governor of Alabama recommends all local magistrates in that State to accept the position, proffered them, of agents of the freedmen's bureau, for the purpose of administering justice in cases where negroes constitute one or both of the opposing parties.

Henry S. Foote has been allowed to return to his home in Nashville, on condition that he should not interfere in politics.

During August last, over 20,000 acres were taken up at the Marquette (Lake Superior) land office, with agricultural land scrip.

A United States gunboat is en route for the Lakes, via St. Lawrence river, the treaty stipulations restricting the naval force on our Northern frontiers having been terminated.

Gen. Schimmelfenning, one of the bravest leaders on the Union side in the late war, and who, with his forces, was the first to enter Charleston, S. C., died near Philadelphia on Friday last. His disease was consumption, induced by exposure and fatigue in the service of his country.

The election in Wilmington, Delaware, on Tuesday last, resulted in the success of every Union candidate in every precinct of the city.

**Governor Bramlette and the Fayette Grand Jury again.**

Read these dispatches:

LEXINGTON, Aug. 7, 1865.

**Governor T. E. Bramlette:**

A military force occupy both voting places in this city, and have arrested three men, one for voting and two for being in the Court House to vote. Thereupon the officers of the election decline to go on with the election under military direction. The sheriff at one precinct was arrested and taken to Headquarters whilst in the discharge of his duties. Citizens in front of the polls, and suggest to the soldiers who are not entitled to vote, and all such, so suggested, are now allowed by the soldiers to present themselves to the Judges. What shall I do? Answer immediately.

W. W. DOWDEN, Sheriff.

The above dispatch was received by Governor Bramlette on 10<sup>th</sup> o'clock, A. M., and the following answer returned forthwith:

FRANKFORT, Aug. 7, 1865.

W. W. Dowden, Sheriff, Lexington:

The officers of election should be wholly free from any military dictation or menace. The military have no right to interfere with, but only when called upon to support the authority and decisions of the officers of election. Any attempt to control the action of the officers of election by the military is violative of law and punishable by the laws of the State and by the Act of Congress. With the arrest of individuals, neither the officers of election nor myself have anything to do. What the Constitution and Laws of Kentucky lay down as the rule for elections is the only rule to be observed. If prevented from observing these rules, I would not proceed with the election. It should be free and according to law, or not at all.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

At one o'clock, P. M., Governor Bramlette received the following dispatch:

LEXINGTON, Aug. 7, 1865.

**Governor T. E. Bramlette:**

Brig. Gen. Wade refuses to comply with your dispatch, and says he will keep the soldiers at the polls until closed. They are all State Troops—Captain Answer, commanding. Will you order them? W. W. DOWDEN, Sheriff.

In reply to this dispatch, Governor Bramlette forthwith sent by Telegraph the following order to Capt. Johnston, care of Sheriff Dowden:

STATE OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Frankfort, Aug. 7, 1865.

**Capt. Johnston, commanding National Legion, Ky., care Sheriff Fayette County, Lexington, Ky.:**

The Sheriff complains that you are interfering with the election. You will remove your command to some point convenient to, but not in the way of the polls. You will not attempt in any way to control the free action of the officers of election. You will assist them in enforcing the laws, if called on to do so. The duty of the soldier is to support not to control the civil authority. My Proclamation to the officers of election and Gen. Palmer's Order, No. 51, clearly define the respective duty of the civil and military authorities. You will therefore conform strictly thereto.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,  
Governor of Kentucky.

Now read this Indictment:

Com'th vs. His Excellency Thomas E. Bramlette, for obstructing elections. This indictment reads as follows, to-wit: "That he did himself and in aid of others forcibly and unlawfully, by having troops stationed at the various voting precincts in the county aforesaid, (Fayette,) attempt to break up the lawful holding of an election and did attempt to obstruct and did obstruct said election which was being held in said county for members of the State Legislature, Congressmen and State Treasurer, on the 1st Monday of August, 1865, and did attempt to prevent and did prevent, by the appearance of armed force stationed by him, or caused to be stationed, at and near the polls, and in other ways, qualified voters from casting their votes at the polls, opened in said county at said election, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Kentucky."

The above papers are on record and their authenticity cannot be denied. After reading them we think that even the Conservative party must blush at the conduct of its minions in presenting this indictment. It is so evidently made up for an occasion and with a purpose, that it overreaches itself, and brings into contempt its authors. It is the offspring of disloyalty and malice; it was drawn up merely for the purpose of injuring and annoying and persecuting the Governor. Without a shadow of truth, of justice, or of law it was presented to the Court, and is now published to the world, for the maligned of him, whose great crime in the eyes of the Conservatives is, that he thinks more of his country and State than of a negro slave.

The facts connected with this matter show the infamy of the whole transaction. Military Law with its powers and restraints was explained to the Jury, and it was shewn them that a civil court had no jurisdiction over an act committed by military authority. Yet the Grand Jury were determined to carry out the threats so freely made through the Conservative press and to place their names and actions, as conservators of treason, on record. The Unionist truly says, "This intended action was concealed from the Commonwealth's Attorney until just before the adjournment when the drawing of the indictment could be no longer postponed. When their purpose was disclosed to Maj. Downey, he remonstrated against their proposed action, and finding their purpose inflexible, for a time refused to draw the indictments." The manner in which this paper was thus sneaked in shows the spirit which prompted its present.

As far as we can learn there was no proof before the Grand Jury which could warrant the finding of the indictment. We believe confidently that the attacks made upon the Governor by the Observer and Reporter was the testimony used against him. Yet that is an utterly irresponsible paper. It bears neither the name of publisher or editor—it is an anonymous sheet and therefore its personal attacks merit the contempt which always attaches to anonymous assaults. Opposed to this testimony, and to any that might have been given, were the despatches above published, in which the Governor declares the election officers must be free in their actions; that the military have no right to interfere, and subject themselves to punishment in case they do so; counsels a closing of the polls in case of Military interference; and orders the Commanding officer to remove his command from the polls, though it brought him into open conflict with the military authorities. And prior to all this was the Proclamation of the Governor issued for the express purpose of ensuring a free, fair and peaceful election. Yet with full knowledge of this proclamation and these despatches—for they were posted by the Observer and Reporter Company all over Lexington and published in that sheet—the Grand Jury find an indictment against the Governor, for obstructing elections. Its spirit again is evident—petty malice and spite.

One word with regard to the troops who are said to have committed such great outrages. The Sheriff in his despatch to the Governor says, "They are all State Troops. Will you order them?" The State Troops are not under Gov. Bramlette's orders. They were by General Order No. 3, of March 10, subjected to the orders of the Federal Commander. And this particular company, who have so greatly offended, were taken from camp by Brig. Gen. Wade, and by him assigned to duty. So Governor Bramlette could not command them and is in no manner responsible for their acts. And this was known to the Grand Jury—providing they were possessed of even common intelligence.

The Observer and Reporter, in explanation of and apology for the act of its Grand Jury, quotes the section from the chapter of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Elections," which says, "This chapter shall be liberally construed, so as to prevent any evasion of its prohibitions and penalties by shift or device." It has been liberally construed, most certainly. So liberally that the Grand Jury set at defiance truth, justice and law, that at the bidding of party and personal malice they might persecute an innocent man. But was the "chapter liberally construed so as to prevent any evasion of its prohibitions and penalties?" Not at all. The history of the whole transaction shews that there was no evasion of its prohibitions or penalties intended or attempted by Gov. Bramlette, and the publication of this section by the organ of the Grand Jury reveals the fact that upon it they base their indictment, not upon any violation of the laws. It was so clear that Gov. Bramlette had violated no election law, nor laid himself liable to indictment for any

transgression against law, that this section is offered in apology for the act of the Grand Jury. But under it they might, with like reason, have indicted Gen. Palmer, Gen. Grant and President Johnson. And the act would have subjected them to no greater odium.

The action of the Fayette Grand Jury is evidently a playing into the hands of the Conservative party. The indictment is gotten up in the interest of that party and as an assault upon the Union men of the State. The facts on record prove it to be a false bill. It is the malicious charge of a partisan, rather than the presentment of a Jury sworn to inquire into violations of law. Spite and malice alone can father it; truth and justice will spur it from their mouth. It will do no harm to our Governor—the blow will be felt only by the Grand Jury and those who advised and prompted them in their work.

## The Bourbon Dynasty.

The Conservatives of Bourbon County have been in council. They held a meeting, "improvised for the occasion," at Paris on last County Court day. The object of the gathering, judging from the proceedings, was again to place on record the great principle of the Conservative party—sympathy with the rebellion and hatred of every means used for its successful suppression. The better to display this principle a Committee on Resolutions was appointed, at the head of which was placed Hon. Brutus J. Clay, and at its foot Hon. Garrett Davis. Fine promise was thus given of there being no taint of loyalty about the resolutions. And the promise was well redeemed. President Johnson is called on to declare the non-existence of martial law and to prohibit the military from all interference with the civil authorities in all the States of the Union. He is required to dismiss all black troops and to reduce the army and navy to the lowest possible point.

But all this is only to prepare the way for a silly, mendacious, insolent attack upon Gen. Palmer and Gov. Bramlette. In a long resolution, which evidently emanated from the pen of him who, out of Kentucky, is known only as a common scold and fault-finder, General Palmer is subjected to the grossest and foulest abuse, not merely as a military commander but as a man, and his Administration maligned in terms as offensive as a pen dipped in the gall of treason could make them while Governor Bramlette is made responsible for these invented misdeeds of the General. The entire resolution seems to indicate that its authors were pledged by the meeting to offer a paper that should not bear even the semblance of truth and well they did it.

To such a pitch of anger did the misrepresentations and abuse of their betters work this committee up, that they became forgetful of the "time honored principle" of Conservatism—that military courts and trials are unconstitutional and despotic. They demand the trial of Gen. Palmer by a military court. The Commonwealth has asked again and again that the late alleged military outrages in Kentucky might be investigated by a military court, and the proposition has been met by sneers and abuse. Now a Conservative pow-wow is demanding the same thing. They have evidently learned one lesson from Union teaching—that military offenses can only be inquired into by a military court. And in the anger which their own picture of Gen. Palmer's short-comings had induced, that truth burst out.

Now we come from the sublime to the ridiculous. Listen:

**Resolved**, That Richard H. Hansen, Esq., is requested to bear and present these resolutions to the President of the United States, and to ask his prompt and favorable action upon them, and the Hon. Brutus J. Clay is appointed the alternate, if Mr. Hansen should be unable to perform that duty.

A little impromptu meeting of the disloyalists of Bourbon county send an ambassador to the President of the United States, dictating to him the policy which he must pursue, not only towards Kentucky but towards the whole Union! Bourbon county is getting uppish. We would suggest to the minister from Bourbon, that, in order to be prepared to answer the inevitable query of the President as to what this County with its great claims, is noted, that it should thus rule the Union, he take the Committee along in one pocket and a bottle of the "pure Old" in the other. With these credentials as to the great worth and influence of the County, perhaps he might get a hearing. And after the hearing he will be politely dismissed and will come back to great Bourbon, rubbing his hands with delight over his success with the President—just as the Honorable Garrett did. And that will be the last of the Bourbon meeting. *Sic transit gloria Bourbon!*

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STATE OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Frankfort, Aug. 7, 1865.

**FINE CIGARS.**—We would advise all those who enjoy a good smoke to go to Hull's. He has a fine assortment of cigars and can suit the taste of the most fastidious.

**Do not forget** Dan Castello and his renowned Circus. It is said to be one of the best appointed companies now perambulating the States. They study to please and have learned the lesson so well that their performances are everywhere received with unmixed pleasure. On Wednesday of next week they pitch their tent in Frankfort and invite all to enjoy its hospitalities. All will take notice.

**AND STILL THEY COME.**—Still another Circus, on Wednesday, the 20th inst. The mammoth combination Hippotheatrezonomadon and Circus is on its way to this city and will exhibit as above. The veteran Lake is at its head and will see that his guests have their full modicum of mirth and pleasure. The troupe is full and renowned, the outfit superb, the fun free and side-splitting. Look at the Advertisement and see what a treat is in store.

**We are not surprised** to learn, says the New York Tribune, that Gen. Slocum, commanding the Department of Mississippi, has put a summary stop to the rearming of the State, as ordered by Provisional Governor Sharkey. That official, for the greater peace and security of the State, directed the formation of one company of infantry and one of cavalry in each county. General Slocum considers that the peace will be better preserved by the United States forces under his command than by a volunteer and irregular State force, which must be composed mainly or wholly of those lately in rebellion against the Government. He therefore orders not only that this contemplated levy cease, but that all arms in the possession of private citizens shall be forthwith surrendered to the United States officers.—Gov. Sharkey's intentions were, no doubt, of the best, but it is not the policy of the General Government to put arms into the hands of the insurgent States till they have given some longer proof of their new loyalty than has yet been possible.

**ARE HOPS RUNNING OUT?**—The comparative failure of the crop in portions of Gisego and other counties, says that the Albany (New York) Journal, has led some to fear that hops are running out. For three or four years the vines have been covered with small white insects. They are called lice; are very annoying to pickers, and in many instances destroy the bulb, causing the leaves to have a blasted appearance. They are rather more numerous and destructive this year than usual. Various efforts to exterminate them have been made, but hitherto without success.

**ARE THE DANGEROUS ELEMENT.**—The New York Tribune, thinks "the negro element of the South is dangerous to the peace of the country at large." In what respect?

Does "the element" eat too many Government rations? In Knoxville, 359 eat, but only two belong to "the element!"

Does "the element" cost too much? The rates of wages in the South is from five to seven dollars a month. The labor is severe and harsh. It could not be purchased here for five times the money.

Is "the element" vicious? We hear stories of oppression and injustice every day, assaults, murder, deceptions; but in all cases the white man is the oppressor. "the element" is calm, uncomplaining, docile.

"The element" is dangerous to the country pretty much as the lamb was to the wolf. Whether he drinks up the stream or down the stream, or does not drink at all, the wolf will certainly be disturbed.

**Poor Whites.**—The Ohio "Democrats," in their late Convention, resolved:

1. That "the experience of four thousand years has demonstrated that the negroes are not equal to white men, and all attempts to place them on a footing of equality, politically and socially, with the whites, have proved and ever will prove failures; and

2. That "in order that white labor should be protected against negro labor," it is "the duty of the legislature to discourage negro immigration into our State."

To exhibit the beautiful consistency of such resolves, the Tribune appends the following:

**8. Resolved.** That sheep are not equal in strength and ferocity to wolves.

**10. Resolved.** That it is the duty of our Legislature to pass an act for the protection of our wolves; for, if they don't, those ferocious, blood-thirsty sheep will hunt them all down and eat them all up.

## Mexican Affairs.

NEW YORK, September 6.

Brownsville, Texas, correspondence recounts an interview with General Cortinas, whom he found fully as sanguine as ever of the success of the Mexican liberals in their struggle to preserve their nationality. He said the United States could not continue at peace with Maximilian, whereas, if the old form of government was restored, the two countries could live in friendship. Signor Rodriguez, late chief of the treasury of Tamaulipas, was present, and he said the people were in a state of insurrection, and only wanted a center of union to enable them to act in a body. Gen. Negrete, he said, was Secretary of War, and was at present with President Juarez, organizing a body of men. He tried to make things look hopeful for the liberal side, and he spoke well, but it is evident that, unless the United States openly take side with the liberal party, there is no hope of their forcing their enemies from power.

## DIED.

**The Objects of the Fenian Brotherhood.**  
An Appeal for American Support.

The members of the Springfield (Ill.) Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood to their Fellow-citizens:

GENTLEMEN.—From the many expressions of kindness and sympathy shown by you for the success of the cause for which we and our brethren here and in Ireland have been struggling for years—liberation of our native land from the same thralldom under which your fathers suffered before the ever memorable and glorious revolution—we have cherished the idea that when the hour arrived in which our country demanded aid from us, you would not withhold your generous support from a cause which we know is dear to every free-born American's heart. We know well, from long intimate intercourse with you in all the relations of life, that wherever a people are endeavoring to raise themselves from the position of trampled serfs, to the god-like attitude of freemen, they never appeal in vain to the descendants of the heroes of '76. Nay, more; we know you to have ever manifested a noble disposition to anticipate their appeal by aiding, unasked, unsolicited, as became your position, as the advance guard of freedom and civilization in the world. You inherit a republican form of government from your heroic sires. We desire to transmit a like blessing to the children of our race in the land of our birth.

In this hemisphere you are all-powerful; your friends are counted by nations, free as ourselves. In the other, every government, with one slight exception, is either your avowed or secret enemy. Even now efforts are being made to cripple and confine your energies by surrounding you with systems of government hostile to your own. While, during the late rebellion, now, thank God, so gloriously conquered, France boldly advanced her banner into your sister republic, Mexico, England, more wily, more insidious, more dangerous, under the guise of friendship, trusting that you, in your manly, unsuspecting nature, would believe her honest and truthful as yourselves, furnished your own rebel kinsmen with all the munitions of war to rend in pieces the Government you have proved yourselves so worthy of enjoying. Even now, when every vestige of opposition to the Federal Government has disappeared; when in humiliation and sorrow the misled citizens of the Southern States are seeking pardon for their crimes, and are being treated in a manner as enlightened as merciful; when Spain, with that magnanimity for which she is so famous, delivers up one of the rebel cruisers into your hands without condition; England yet acts the part of the malicious enemy by refusing to acknowledge the right of your Government to seize such cruisers, if taking refuge in her ports, thus proving she has an actual interest in the safety of those enemies of yours.

Ireland has been America's friend in furnishing material for her council chambers, her armies, and the development of her resources. Her sons and daughters have stood firm by you in all the phases through which you have passed, from the Declaration of Independence to the present, when you are the mightiest nation on earth, and able to bid defiance to the world. We now plainly ask you the question candor and in friendship, are we asking too much when we call upon you for your sympathies and support for down-trodden Ireland, when the dawn of liberty is bursting into bright day over the hill-tops, and when she is about to humble the haughty pride of Britain, who on every occasion has tried to insult you, and who filled the South with all the armaments of war to slaughter your husbands, your brothers and your sons, now bleaching under a Southern sun? They fostered the rebellion through which you have victoriously passed; and, should you ever need our assistance, at any and all time, we are ready to uphold, sustain and perpetuate the great principle that man is capable of governing himself. You may think that this is a vain boast; that we are not prepared to free ourselves. But we tell you that, so sure as you gained your independence, we will gain ours. So sure as there is a God above, or that this earth revolves upon its axis, Ireland shall be free. We swear it by the memory of our martyred patriots, "she shall be free in a short time, or we will be exterminated."

The aim and object of the Fenian brotherhood is to release Ireland from bondage, and make her a peer amongst the nations of the earth. We believe and know that she possesses within her own limits the requisite elements for this purpose. Blessed by the Creator with natural resources, unsurpassed by those of any country of similar extent on the globe, and occupying the most favorable geographical position of any country in Europe, on the great highway of the world's commerce, and possessing a mild and salubrious climate, we consider it time that these advantages and resources should be used for the purposes for which they were bestowed, the happiness of her people.

France, Italy, Hungary and Poland have had their revolutions, some successful, some disastrous, but with the spirit which nerves to grapple with the foeman on every favorable opportunity. Far off in the east a little speck of land dots the Atlantic, which, under the oppressor's grasp has endured nearly seven centuries of cruel wrong.

Ireland is about to have her revolution. The inspirations of her bards and minstrels are on the eve of being reduced to stern realities. She will soon find herself in the field arrayed against her remorseless enemy.

Her aim, her object, her imperishable wish—freedom—such as Tell preached from the Alpine heights; such as Kosciusko impassionately inculcated; such as Wallace fought for and bled; such as Washington achieved. Our brothers at home are organized in a manner far superior to any oppressed people we have read of. The day of provisional government is established—an army of 200,000 men is sworn to sustain it. Officers, American and Irish, who have served with distinction in your service, are silently moving into Ireland to assume control of the active operations to be inaugurated in a few months—sooner, much sooner than any of you can believe. All they require now is arms to enable them to meet the enemy on something like equality. A large sum of money is required, and without hesitation we appeal to you for that assistance never heretofore withheld from an uprising people. You need have no fears of war between our common enemy and yourselves. Believe us, we will give her all the work she can attend to at home and in Ireland, without crossing the Atlantic to find it.

Committees have been appointed to wait on you for your contributions, which we hope and believe will be as prompt and liberal as the case is important and pressing. They will tell you much more than we dare say in a public circular like this. In the meantime, believe us, ever your friends and co-workers in the cause of human liberty.

We have the honor to remain your obedient servants,

A. L. Morrison, Daniel O. Crowley, Maj. S. R. Tresilian, David L. Crowley, Jno. Kavanaugh, Committee.

DENIS FLORIAN, Center.  
MICHAEL TRIHEY,  
Sec'y F. B., Springfield Circle.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.—The editor of the Douglas County Shield has been traveling in Southern Illinois, and gives his experience in part as follows:

From Centralia our next point was Mt. Vernon, twenty-four miles Southeast. Along the roadside, many of those pleasant little Egyptian homes are seen surrounded with orchards, patches of tobacco, cotton and castor beans, which three commodities are cultivated extensively in this country. Tobacco and castor beans have long been considered profitable crops, but since the war the cotton crop has been a great source of revenue to Egypt. Farmers with large families of small children, which are numerous here, have been enabled to keep them employed at cotton picking in the season, and have made this staple purchase all the dry goods used in the family, and leave plenty of pocket money for them besides. Cotton gins are as numerous as saw mills. Their orchards have been very profitable these late years, and are being extended; peaches scarcely ever fail. Wheat this season was poor, but corn was never known to be better. We were in one field where the stalks would average a height of fifteen feet, and the ears were up out of reach. To make a farm here requires the most indomitable perseverance and untiring industry, the ground being almost entirely covered with heavy timber.—Wood sells at \$1 per cord cut and dried. After crossing many rugged hills and passing many pleasant farms we arrived at our destination. There was a lack of school houses by the road side, but in suavity of manners, the people excel those of the Northern counties of this State, and practice much less hypocrisy.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN CHILI.—We learn that the Congress of Chili have unanimously enacted a law giving to those who do not profess the Roman Catholic faith liberty to worship in private chapels. Dissenters are also allowed to found and establish private schools for instructing their children in the doctrines of their religion.

The legislators of our honored sister Republic have thus nobly vindicated the progressive tendencies of their fellow-citizens and, at the same time, given a pledge to the world that the fanaticism which contributed to the fearful catastrophe in the cathedral of Lima, in 1863, is not shared by the government. Chili, which is making rapid strides in all departments of civilization, and which is already in the fullest enjoyment of civil liberty, has now, by the solemn act of the national legislature, secured to the Republic the boon of religious liberty also. Considering the intimate friendships which exist between the United States and all other Republics, we have reason to hail with delight this new manifestation of Chili progress.—*Chicago Republican*.

The Andersonville Jailer.

A contemporary has very truly remarked that while it is necessary to develop and record all the atrocious cruelties practiced upon the Union prisoners at Andersonville, there has certainly been enough made manifest in regard to Wertz to hang him at once, and then proceed leisurely to the reception of such testimony as may hereafter turn up.

The same may in reality be said of the notorious Champ Ferguson, over whose case nearly a score of shoulder-straps are sitting in judgment. Both of these men seem to have gloried in deeds of cruelty, even when there was no call for its exercise.

Beyond their case, there is, however, a master spirit, or an entire clique, who knew and indorsed every action of these ruffians. The evidence fully proves this, and makes these men, with all their cruelty, merely the accessories to principals who are in the custody of the General Government. Wertz was but the instrument, while all were abettors in it, who knew of these crimes and concealed their knowledge, or raised not their voice against their perpetration. It may be replied that the state of public opinion in the South was such that it was not safe to say anything against it. Very well, grant it; and it proves that the whole civil and military power in the Rebel States favored it.

The question with us is, who are the greater criminals? Those who procure the act to be done or those who do the deed? How far this will extend to the comfort of Jeff. Davis or Gen. Robert Lee we are not able just now to determine, but we cannot see that their prospects of future happiness increase as the evidence is rendered before the Court. Of the latter named of these we hear many doubts expressed whether he will ever undergo even the form of a trial, but we can scarcely see why the servant should be punished and the master go scot-free.—*Cin. Times*.

G. W. CRADDOCK,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts held in the Circuit of Franklin, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

[April 7, 1863—tf.]

LYSANDER HORD,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859—tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. May 6, 1857—tf.

W. WEITZEL & B. BERBERICH,  
MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailor business in all its branches, and will warrant the work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice. August 5, 1863—tf.

We have the honor to remain your obedient servants,

A. L. FINNELL & C. T. CHAMBERS,  
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860—tf.

August 5, 1863—tf.

**Kentucky Central Railroad!**  
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

1865.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6:12 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.

Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M., and 12:25 P. M.

Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 2:00 P. M.

Leave Cincinnati, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:40 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE NICHOLASVILLE

Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:40 A. M. Covington .... 6:00 P. M.

Lexington .... 12:30 P. M. Chicago ..... 9:00 A. M.

Cincinnati ..... 7:00 P. M. St. Louis ..... 10:45 A. M.

And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for Supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Kokook, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleep Cars for Night Trains!

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.

H. P. RANSOM,  
March 10, 1863—tf.  
Gen'l. Ticket Agent.

J. M. GRAY,  
DENTAL SURGEON,  
Office on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.  
Residence on Washington Street, next House to  
Episcopal Church.

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ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion

Regulation and Preservation of the Teeth

performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

He would pay the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to the different styles which are now being made, and which are giving great satisfaction. He keeps at all times, a large assortment from which to select, thereby enabling him to suit each patient with the price, shade and size Teeth which they may require.

All operations performed in the best style, and prices as moderate as the style of work will admit of.

GOLD! GOLD!

OLD GOLD of every description bought, for which the highest price is paid in Cash. Frankfort, April 11, 1865—tf.

SPLENDID BARGAINS!

All Sure of their Money's Worth.

W. Forsyth & Co.

39 & 41 Ann Street, N. Y. (late 42 & 44 Nassau st.)

offer for sale the following Magnificent List of

Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

EACH ARTICLE ONE DOLLAR!

And not to be paid for till you know what you are to get.

250 Gold and Silver Watches, from \$15.00 to \$150.00 each.

200 Ladies' Gold Watches ..... \$35.00 each.

500 Ladies' and Gents' Silver Watches \$15.00 each.

5,000 Vest, Neck and Guard Chains \$5.00 to \$15.00 each.

6,000 Gold Band Bracelets \$2.00 to \$10.00 each.

6,000 Plain, Chased, and Wedding Rings \$2.00 to \$20.00 each.

5,000 California Diamond Pins and Rings \$3.00 each.

10,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry ..... \$5.00 to \$15.00 each.

10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Mounted Holder ..... \$4.00 to \$5.00 each.

10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Cases and Pencils. \$4.00 to \$6.00 each.

Together with Ribbon Slides, Boston Studs, Sleave Buttons, Gold Pencils, Belt Buckles, Brooches, Gold Thimbles, Ear Drops, Children's Loops, Masonic Pins and Rings, Seal Rings, Scarf Pins, Watch Keys. Also a variety of Silver Ware, embracing Goblets, Cups, Castors, Tea and Table Spoons, from \$15 to \$50.

The articles in this stock are of the neatest and most fashionable styles. Certificates of all the various articles are put in sealed envelopes and mixed, thus giving all a fair chance, and sent by mail, as ordered; and on the receipt of the certificate it is at your option to send ONE DOLLAR and take the article named in it, or not; or any other article in our list of equal value.

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Single Certificate, 25 cents; five Certificates \$1.00; \$2, \$2.50; fifty with premium of Gold Pen, \$3.75; fifty with premium of Gold Pencil, \$1.00; one hundred with premium of Silver Watch, \$20; two hundred with premium of Gold Watch, \$50. Certificate money to be enclosed with order.

Every letter, from whatever source, promptly answered.

Goods sent by mail, carefully packed. All articles not satisfactory can be returned and exchanged, or the money refunded if wished. Thousands of dollars' worth of Watches sold to our customers during the past year.

AGENTS wanted everywhere. Send 25 cents for Certificate and Circular. Address, W. FORSYTH & CO., 39 and 41 Ann Street, New York. June 6-3m.

JOHN MASON BROWN,  
(LATE COLONEL 45th KY. VOLUNTEERS)

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Special attention given to collections and to the prosecution of military claims.

April 18, 1865.

BURNAM & DICKSON,  
REAL ESTATE  
AND—

Insurance Agents.

&lt;p